The Boston Recorder.

MARTIN MOORE, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1848. VOLUME XXXIII. NO. 33.....WHOLE NO. 1705.

Boston Recorder.

Old Divines.—No. 2.

Further Extracts of a Sermon preached by Rev. Benjamin Flourdon, Sandwich. Nov. 23, 1737.

Heb. 13:17. Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account; that they may do it with joy and not with grief.

And this brings me to the second inquiry.

II. What is that gospel order which should be observed?

1st. With respect to particular members of it. The apostle says, I Cor 12 :27. "Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular." Now of them is required a religious life in all the graces, branches, and parts of it; personal *profession* and correspondent *holiness*, that they be christians by *name, nature, and life*. They must *deny* all practical ungodliness, and *hate* every evil and false way.

The gospel demands of them an inward hatred, abhorrence, and detestation of profane and sinful conversation, and all tendency thereto. "Pretended piety is the highest *provocation* to God; and a man of such persuasions *lives life* in all the *graces*

THE RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1848.

The Sabbath Violated.

It has been stated, and we have not heard it contradicted, that a boat started from New York for Albany, on the last Sabbath but one, for the accommodation of delegates to the Buffalo convention. Whether any of the delegates availed themselves of this opportunity to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath, we do not know. But this we do know, that if any complied with this temptation, they were adopting the very course most likely to defeat the professed object of this convention.

The professed object of this gathering was to devise means for the removal of the curse of slavery from our land. Those who engage in this enterprise need wisdom and strength from heaven. If God is acknowledged in all our ways, he will direct our paths. If we expect an enterprise to succeed, we must feel that all our help must come from him. This sense of dependence will lead us to pursue a very cautious course of conduct. We shall do those things which we know are well pleasing in his sight.

The company sent from the Mayflower, at the commencement of the cold season, to find a home for themselves and their little ones, rested over the Sabbath, on Clarke's Island, in the harbor of Plymouth. If any class of men ever had a justifiable excuse for continuing their exploration on the Sabbath, those men had. Winter was approaching and they did not know where to land, or what shelter they should find for themselves and their children. But they remembered that the God, whom they came over into this wilderness to serve, had commanded them to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." They honored the Sabbath of the Lord and He honored them. Their enterprise succeeded.

If the great principles of human rights are established, and oppression is removed from this land, it will not be done by short-sighted politicians, who violate God's ordinances; but by those who rely upon the God of Israel for strength and skill to combat and overcome this giant monster of human wickedness.

A Sabbath excursion on the Hudson is no part of the appropriate means to remove the curse of slavery, or to give us a free soil in the slave states, and in the territories. Its tendency is to extend and perpetuate slavery. As friends to the slave, as christians and as patriots, we protest against this act of Sabbath violation, to secure an object highly desirable in itself. Lawful ends must be obtained by lawful means.

Ever since this journal came into our possession, it has borne decided testimony against the institution of slavery, and so it will continue to do as long as it is under our control; but we cannot justify Sabbath breaking, under pretence of great zeal to remove slavery. Sabbath breaking is a sin to be rebuked as well as slavery. God's method of removing sin is not by substituting one sin for another; but by laying the axe at the root of the tree of every sin; by a total abstinence from every sin. The Sabbath is to be kept holy as well as the yoke of the oppressor broken. God requires consistency of character in those who undertake to reform the world according to the principles of his word. Those that honor him, he will honor.

The promises which God made to the citizens of the Jewish commonwealth, he will verify to the delegates of the Buffalo convention.

"If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day . . . and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob, thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

As much as we wish to have liberty proclaimed through all our states and territories, it can never be maintained if proclaimed without the sanctifying of the Sabbath. While, therefore, we protest against slavery, we do also protest, with equal earnestness, against Sabbath violations.

Cambridge Divinity School.

Last week we gave some evidence that the Divinity School at Cambridge does not enjoy the confidence of the greater part of the Unitarian community. Since then, the evidence has accumulated. To the other complainants whom we quoted, may be added the Christian Register, which has broken its silence on the subject, and manifests as deep a discontent, though uttered in milder tones, as the other journals cited. It even goes beyond them, in arguing that the Unitarians should do as the evangelical denominations have done, and found a theological seminary for themselves, instead of dishonorably stealing and perverting the resources of a State institution, to educate their ministry. So long as the Unitarians continue this abuse, how can they expect to stand fair, as to common integrity and moral honesty, before the rest of the community? Such a policy must expose them more and more to deserved reproach and contempt.

Our Times.

In the view of many, they are most sadly "out of joint." What bitter mournings there are, over the *degeneracy* of these latter days, and what sighings for a return of the fancied better days of the past. The ministry has degenerated. The churches have degenerated. Everything has gone away backwards. So we are told, at least, every day. There were some of these everlasting fault-finders in existence, five thousand years ago, and how many thousand years more will roll away before the race will become extinct, none can tell. Some men seem totally incapable of looking upon the bright side of things. They are always gazing upon the darkness and gloom, rather than upon the light and joyousness of life, and thus they embitter not only their own existence, but also that of all who are associated with them, in any capacity. Meet them where you may, they always wear the same and countenance, and the same dolorous strain falls upon your ear.

But is the state of things so bad as these men represent? Is society retrograding rather than advancing in all that is great and good? Are these the most degenerate times,—positively the *worst* days that ever dawned upon our world? Does the light of civilization, freedom, and christianity, now shine with feebler, more inconstant rays than it has been wont to emit? Are the world's prospects shrouded in darkness? Is there no hope for the future? To these questions we unhesitatingly answer, no; these lamenting prophets to the contrary, notwithstanding. We ask wherein "the former days were better than these?" When has freedom, both civil and religious, prevailed so widely as now? When and where have the people existed, in the fuller and freer exercise of all their rights as to whom of the human family, than our own? When has the light of literature, the arts, and the sciences, shone more brightly and extensively than at this very hour? When have man's labors, and cares, and sorrows been lighter, and his joys and his privileges greater? When have the means of education been more widely diffused, and generally enjoyed? When has there existed a greater degree of general intelligence? When have men possessed greater advantages for self-culture, moral, mental, social, and physical? When has the seat of public condemnation been so deeply set upon all war? When has slavery's yoke rested more lightly upon the neck of the bondman? How long is it since New England, now happily, proudly free, was the home, the fostering mother of legalized oppression? How long is it since the black banner of slavery was floating in triumph over the great Empire and Keystone states? How long since New Jersey's free and fertile soil was dyed with the blood of the slave? And is not the leaven still working? What means that whirl of excitement and threatening, whenever the abolition of slavery is spoken of at the South? It shows that the bird has been wounded—that the axe has been struck at the root of the tree. "It bids the slave hope, and the slaveholder fear and tremble."

That many evils remain, we admit. That it becomes every man, especially every *christian* man, to watch with a careful eye the unpropitious, as well as the favorable signs of the times, and to guard well his country's liberties, as well as against encroachment upon his own or his neighbor's rights, is very true. That he ought to sound the alarm, where he sees the enemy coming in, and to marshal a mighty host upon the great moral battle-field, we also contend. But we do not believe that any man, and least of all a christian, has any right to *borrow* trouble. A man in health who should be constantly taking medicine into his system for fear that he might sometime be sick, will be pretty certain to realize his fears, and that soon. Wait till some signs of disease appear, before you apply remedies. So in regard to the state of the times, we say, wait until some *serious* illness, one which will not work its own cure, exhibits its symptoms, before you administer medicines that shall disarrange the whole system, and aggravate the whole difficulty.

We dislike to hear men, seemingly forgetful that there have been evils in the land before, continually harping upon them, as though they were peculiar to these times, and as though there were no counterbalancing good. They *still* have it all sweet, or all bitter—not willing that the two should go together, and make as good a compound as possible. They will have it all roses or all thorns, not content that they should grow together, as nature intended. Because earth is not heaven, they are determined that it shall not be even earth.

AYON.

Active and Inactive Christians.

I have often thought that there were in those churches with which I am acquainted, two classes of christians, which may be easily distinguished from each other. Mark the active christian at the house of God on the Sabbath. He is attentive to the exercises throughout the day, the quick glance of intelligence from the preacher's eye shows that both understand each other's feelings. And during the intermission he is not idle, but has an active place in the Sunday school, if there is one; if not, he walks immediately and quietly home. But his character does not show so distinctly as at other times. Enter the evening prayer meeting or the monthly concert. The minister's heart sickens to see so few, but he knows them to be active, firm, and faithful. It is these few active christians that support the church. Ever the first at the bed of sickness or death, his sympathy and alms are ever ready where needed. And we must not forget the active christian in his own family; there all is peace, joy, and harmony; his children are well instructed, orderly, and peaceable.

Let us turn to the other class, the inactive christian. You may find him anywhere. On Sunday, during the hours of worship, in his pew, nodding away the time, as if it being heavily upon him; at the meeting-house, or in the adjacent shade; on Sabbath evening he may be found walking the streets, enjoying the air of evening, and perhaps making a short call upon a friend; at the time of the evening prayer meeting, he is seen lounging around the stores in the neighborhood; anywhere but where duty calls.

Is it not a deplorable case when about two-thirds of a church are composed of members of the latter class? How soon may we expect revivals of religion, with such a state of religion in the heart of our members? But we must have revivals, and these inactive christians must be awakened. Brethren, pray for them earnestly, speak to them affectionately, and continue to pray earnestly and speak affectionately until they shall hear and come up to the help of the Lord. Then let us all join in earnest prayer to God for a revival, and see how soon he will pour down showers of grace upon these thirsty hills of Zion, and give us such a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it.

C. B. E.

"Cambridge Divinity School."

As I read the article in the Recorder, of last week, headed "Cambridge Divinity School," several things were suggested.

1. Unitarianism itself is becoming satisfied of its own nothingness.

The time was, when the pulpit and the press predicted the speedy introduction of the millennium, if the bigotry and superstition of Calvinism could be removed, and liberal christianity prevail. So far as this institution is concerned, Calvinism has been banished for a whole generation. Unitarianism has had ample opportunity to perform all the wonders that its early friends promised. When we looked for it to bring forth grapes, (its friends being judges,) it has produced wild grapes. Its friends say that the trial has been made, and it has been a complete failure. What will they do? Renounce that system which has produced such miserable results, or will they seek relief by some other modification of their error? It is the fate of error to be ever learning, but never to come to a knowledge of the truth; to embrace one error for a while, then renounce it and take up another. The present is a crisis in this institution. Of this, some of its friends are conscious. One of the witnesses that you presented upon the stand, last week, testified: "And if there is not a regeneration soon in some quarters, we do not presume to say where, by which a little more warmth, heartiness, vivacity, and drastic energy shall be inspired into the operations of that venerable institution, the fire will inevitably be lighted elsewhere. Very few aspiring and devoted young men will be found willing to remain to draw their theological nutriment from 'ribs of death.'"

2. The friends of evangelical religion should not give up this institution in despair.

I am aware, indeed, that it is more than one whole century since Ichabod was written upon the walls of this institution. While other seminaries, much younger, have been visited with often repeated refreshings from the presence of the Lord, this institution has been like Mount Gilboa, upon which there descends no rain nor dew. Men, such as Timothy Hollis never even dreamed of, have occupied the chair of this professorship, and undermined that very Orthodox faith which that benefactor took so much pains to perpetuate.

To the friends and enemies of the heresy taught in this institution, its legitimate fruits are made manifest. This seminary was consecrated to "Christ and the church," and shall the prayers, tears, and sacrifices of our Pilgrim Fathers be lost? Shall the Saviour be dishonored forever in this institution? Shall the Holy Ghost no more return to renew and sanctify our young men, who are trained in this school? Where is the Lord God of Elijah? Is his ear heavy, that he cannot hear? Is his arm shortened, that he cannot save? That Holy Spirit that was once present in the congregation of Shepard, with such power, on almost every Sabbath, that some impenitent sinner cried out, "What shall I do to be saved," still lives and can again repeat those scenes. Will every legitimate son of the Pilgrims remember, at the throne of grace, this ancient institution? Let it be the burden of his prayer, "Return again, Oh Lord God, and cause thy face to shine on this institution and it will be saved."

OMEGA.

From Our Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., *August*, 1848.

DEAR SIRS:—Who among our New England friends can enter this great village without being impressed with the truth, that the institutions of religion are exerting a salutary influence on the lives of this people? It was not in vain that President Edwards devoted so many years of his life to establish this people in the faith and order of the gospel. Northampton christians love the Sabbath and the sanctuary. We had the pleasure last Sabbath of hearing Rev. Mr. Day of the Edwards Church. His text was from John 15: 5. "For without me ye can do nothing." He remarked that the text stated the simple fact, that nothing could be done without Christ. Christians are dependent on Him for life in the soul.

The christian's spiritual life commences with the recognition that nothing is known except what is learned through Christ. The religion of Christ introduced new influences to renovate and purify the heart. Separated from these influences, piety in the heart will decay. What new influences issue from Christ and his religion:—1. The love of God in the gift of Christ. God gave the greatest gift. He has given us all. 2. Without Christ, as an offering on account of sin, the christian could do nothing. 3. The influence of the Redeemer's character. 4. Christ's influence as a teacher.

A reason why the christian can make no advance without the influence of the gospel is, because Pride cannot be exterminated without a view of the Cross. There are three classes of religionists who endeavor to improve the life of the soul without submitting to the terms of the gospel:—1. A religion of suffering. 2. Religion of works. Too proud to admit the real facts in the case. 3. Religion of sensibility.

As the preacher closed the Bible, we were impressed with the truth that "Christ on the Cross is our only hope." With such a ministry, truly, this people will be prosperous and happy. The thought that christians are bound together in love, ought to convince the world that, without the sanctifying influences of the gospel, the hearts of the children of men would be fully set in them to do evil. A band of christian brethren—what a heavenly sight. Loving one another because Christ first loved them.

There is no special interest here in religious things. It seems to be a time of christian "growth," not "conquest." The pastor of the first church is beloved by his people. His field of labor is extensive. If his life is spared, he will prove a blessing to his church and society. Christians should pray for ministers. Said a servant of Christ, "I was once sustained, in a time of great trial, by the reflection that a small band of christians were praying for me." It has a strong tendency to increase a union of feeling among christian brethren.

This is truly a lovely place. It is soul-refreshing to pass a Sabbath here. There are many interesting things which may be said about Northampton, which I will communicate to you hereafter.

Yours, truly, C. C.

New-York.

Moral Influence of the Press—Doings of the American Tract Society.

NEW YORK, *Aug.* 1848.

The moral power wielded by the evangelical periodical press in this country, is immensely great. Yet it is insufficient to counteract the flood of immoral and licentious reading which inundates the land, and which is inflicting alarming evils and wrongs upon the American people. Without speaking in detail of the number of local religious newspapers published, their extensive circulation, the large amount of eminent talent they employ, and the vital instruction they disseminate, it may not be uninteresting to notice a little in detail, the operations of one of the largest religious publishing establishments in the United States.

The American Tract Society occupies a new and spacious edifice in Nassau street, New York. About two hundred persons are employed in the building; they are occupied in the various departments of engraving, printing, binding, and packing the books and tracts, &c. Nine steam presses, of beautiful construction, are kept constantly running, and during the past year, an average number of about 2,400 volumes per day were printed; including tracts, more than 17,000 publications were thrown off every twenty-four hours! The total number of volumes printed during the year, was 737,000; making with the tracts issued, about 8,300,000 publications!

For the sale, as well as gratuitous circulation of this vast quantity of evangelical literature, in addition to the verbal religious instruction they diffuse, the Tract Society employs an average number of two hundred colporteurs, exclusive of large numbers of divinity students, during vacation. They travel into the remotest portions of the Union, and along the rivers, canals, railways, and highways of our common country. Wherever the poor are the most numerous, and gospel privileges the most rare, moral destitution the greatest, and ungodliness in every form in the most overwhelming, the colporteur, with his good books and christian counsel, will most likely be found.

The "American Messenger" is another of the modes adopted by the Tract Society, for diffusing evangelical truth, in the attractive form of a newspaper. It already has a monthly circulation of 130,000 copies, and yet it is not six years old! It surpasses, in the number of copies published, any other known periodical! A powerful steam press is occupied nearly seventeen days in printing each number, and the type used is required to be replenished about every second month. The Messenger is furnished at a low price; it is made attractive in its contents and mechanical execution, and now it is one of the most powerful instrumentalities within the reach of christians, for the promulgation of gospel truth and sound morality. An edition of the Messenger, in German, is also published monthly for the German population, which circulates about 10,000 copies. The "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac," is another cheap periodical form, in which vast numbers of minds are reached by religious instruction. The work is beautifully printed, and the illustrations are of the most finished and tasteful character. This Almanac, for 1849, is now in preparation, an edition of 150,000 copies will be published, suited for every meridian of the United States.

From the foregoing facts, it will be seen that the power of the evangelical press, wielded by the American Tract Society, is wide-spread and all-powerful. Millions of minds are reached every year by its publications, in every part of the United States, in every department of business, and in every social condition of society. Every page it issues is of the purest religious character, and through the supervision of a committee from six denominations, they are rendered unexceptionable to all evangelical christians. The generous manner in which the Society has been sustained in the United States, together with its prosperous and constantly extending operations, are sure guarantees, both of its eminent usefulness and pure christian character.

A.

Commencement Week in Amherst.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE BY MR. GOUGH.—On Monday evening the Congregational Church was crowded with an attentive audience from this and surrounding towns, to listen to an address from John B. Gough. Of Mr. Gough's powers as an orator, it is unnecessary for us to speak. For power, brilliancy and effect, we have never listened to his equal. At one time, convulsing his audience with laughter at his perfect delineations of the ludicrous, and soon with indescribable pathos and sublimity, recalling the bitter agonies of the drunkard's heart, he showed himself a masterly limner of human passions. We trust the powerful and thrilling appeal he made to young men will not be forgotten by those to whom it was addressed.

PRIZE SPEAKING.—A large audience convened on Tuesday evening at the church to listen to the prize declamation from members of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes. The exercises were interspersed with music by Dodworth's Cornet Band from New York.

The following is the list of speakers:—

FRESHMEN.

1. Extract from Washington's address at the laying of the Corner Stone of a National Monument to Washington. Franklin B. Doe, Lowell.

2. Death of Pulaski. James W. M. Harris, Natchez, Miss.

3. Appeal to George the Fourth in behalf of Queen Caroline. James A. Richards, Newburyport.

4. Grattan's Reply to Corry's Attack on his Character. Robert Stewart, Natchez, Miss. Honorable mention.

5. Extract from the Speech of Holmes of South Carolina. Austin Dickinson, Amherst.

6. Emmet's Appeal. Archibald F. Gilbert, Stamford, N. Y.

7. Carlyle's "Dream of Jane Kitcher" George H. Gould, New Braintree.

8. Extract from Webster's Argument in the Trial of the Knapps. Jeremiah L. Newton, Philipston.

The prizes were awarded to Messrs. Richards and Harris of the Freshmen, and Messrs. Gould and Dickinson of the Sophomore classes.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHOATE.—The fame of Mr. Choate, as a public speaker, drew together on Wednesday afternoon an immense audience, to hear his address before the Literary Societies of Amherst College. Nor were the assembly disappointed in their expectations. In a strain of lofty and massive eloquence he kept the attention of the audience for nearly two hours.

After a brief and comprehensive glance at the rapid expansion of our territory and the growing insignificance of New England, considered in the area merely, during which he expressed his conviction that we should stand by the Union till the last beat of the pulse, he passed to the consideration of Mental Culture, as the true local policy of New England. This the orator demonstrated as suited to the varied wants of the times and ever changing crisis of the country. He spoke of the labor of the boy plant, of rare graces and the palm, and showed that with all natural advantages they had made no advancements. It was owing to the tideless, wayless mind; the perpetual infancy of reason. While in Greece and Rome, with none of these natural advantages cultivated, mind had rendered their names illustrious and stamped its impress upon all succeeding generations. It was not a mental culture like that of Louis XIV, that New England demanded but a culture of grand examples as well as beautiful counsels. These leading points were illustrated and enforced with the various topics connected with them in a most happy and eloquent manner.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.—On Thursday the public exercises of the graduating class were held. For several days the weather had been very warm and the roads very dusty. Thursday was the same, only a "little more so." But notwithstanding the oppressive heat an attentive and at times uncomfortably crowded audience were present to listen to the graduating class. The pieces were in the main marked by depth and originality of thought, and were apparently well appreciated by the audience.

The style of speaking was generally animated, and the sentiments sound, manly and practical. If permitted to make a suggestion, it would be, that if a greater range in variety of themes had been chosen, the gratification of the audience would have been greater. Without being invidious, we would remark that we heard the Salutatory oration of Mr. Fox, particularly commended; also the orations of Messrs. Pomeroy, Read, Spencer, Taylor; the oration and valedictory address of Mr. Dickinson, and especially the master's oration of Mr. March. The following are the names of the speakers and their subjects. The names of those after the following numbers were excused from speaking, to wit: 4, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22.

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin. Samuel Fiske.
2. Literary Dissertation. Triumphs of Truth. George W. Goodale, West Boylston.
3. Dissertation. Aristocracy in Science. William A. Forbes, Oakham.
4. Disquisition. Character of Alfred the Great. Luther B. White, Northbridge.
5. Dissertation. Truth no Compromiser. Robert D. Miller, Dummerston, Vt.
6. Oration. Consistency of Truth. John Q. Peabody, Ipswich.
7. Oration. The Contest of Truth. Isaac Pomeroy, Stonington, Ct.
8. Oration. Sound and Sense. Henry J. Patrick, Amherst.
9. Scientific Dissertation. Labor the Destiny of Man. Hiram A. Frost, Shutesbury.
10. Disquisition. Why Error is necessary for Truth. Newel Wedge, Shelburne Falls.
11. Dissertation. Harmony an ultimate Principle in Matter and Mind. Martin L. Gaylord, Otisco, N. Y.
12. Disquisition. The Poisons, Tendency, and Efficiency of Sight. Tyler Wedge, Leverett.
13. Oration. The Alchemist. William S. Clark, Easthampton.
14. Oration. Ancient and Modern Eloquence. Edward S. Clarke, Clarkson.
15. Disquisition. The Influence of the Fine Arts on Religion. Francis Horace Rostan.
16. Disquisition. The Anti-Republican Spirit of Papacy. Francis A. Howe, Harvard.
17. Scientific Dissertation. The Value of Fossil Remains. Alfred Stebbins, Chester.
18. Oration. An Earnest Life. Thomas Spencer, Gosswold, Ct.
19. The Principle of Freedom. James W. Revere, Montrose, Pa.
20. Dissertation. Violence and Coherence. Louis P. Ledoux, Opelousas, La.
21. Philosophical Oration. Law. Samuel F. Miller, West Brookfield.
22. Disquisition. The Source of Popular Delusions. John F. Severance, Shelburne.
23. Dissertation. Relation of Mind to Ultimate Truth. Ira Case, Claremont, N. H.
24. Dissertation. Individuality. Jacob Ide, Jr., West Medway.
25. Philosophical Oration. Progress of Science. Thomas Mussey, Cahawba, Ala.
26. Colloquy. Ruling Passions. Mutiny. William S. Smith.
Jealousy. Thomas Wicker.
Hope. Henry J. Patrick.
Love. William C. Dickinson.
27. Oration. Ostracism in the Nineteenth Century. Horace Taylor, Granby.
28. Literary Dissertation. The Material and the Spiritual in Society. William S. Smith, Amherst.
29. Literary Formalism. Thomas Shepard Jr. Bristol, R. I.
30. Oration. The Progress of Republican Institutions. Marshall Henshaw, Bethany, Pa.
31. Oration. The Relation of the Study of Jurisprudence to the origin and progress of the American Civil Code. Mr. Francis A. March, Worcester.
32. Oration. Political Expediency, with the Valedictory Addresses. William C. Dickinson, New York.

The degree of A. B. was then conferred upon the 29 gentlemen above named.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon the following gentlemen in course:—Emilius Bronez, Henry H. Underhill, George Washington Warren, Pliny Moody, Francis A. March, Jabez B. Lomas, Marshall Henshaw, George H. Newhall, John S. Lee, Francis P. Cutton, Samuel J. Larned, Abel N. Packard, Basils Sandford, J. S. Noyes and H. N. Tolman.

The honorary degree was conferred upon Charles Northend, Esq. of Salem, and Franklin Ripley, Jr., Esq. of Milwaukie, Wis.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Mr. Brainard of Philadelphia, and of LL. D. upon C. C. Felton of Harvard University and Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston.

The Music by Dodworth's Cornet Band was excellent.

Prof. Beis B. Edwards was elected one of the Trustees in place of Dr. Nelson resigned.

We understand that the prospects for the next Freshman class are very favorable.

Amherst Express.

Model of Jerusalem.

Sometime ago, we called the attention of our readers to a *Model of Modern Jerusalem*, done in plaster, by Mr. E. Smith, sculptor, of England, who is said to be one of the first artists of Europe. A copy of this model was imported from England, by Mr. Beck, and was exhibited in this city. It attracted considerable attention, and was much admired by those who examined it. It was a fac simile of the city; representing the public buildings, the streets, houses, and all the places of interest in and about this sacred city. Great pains were taken by the artist, to secure accuracy in the topography of the environs of the city, the position and relative height of "the hills which stand round about Jerusalem," the form and appearance of the vallies, &c. &c. We had the pleasure of listening to an interesting explanation of this model, at the time, by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of this city, who had but recently returned from a visit to the Holy Land. He observed that this model was remarkably accurate, and an examination of it would give one a much more correct knowledge of the topography of Jerusalem, than the study of any books or maps whatever. Others who have visited the city, bore testimony to the perfection of the work. The only serious objection to it, was its size. It was so small, (being only about three feet square), that it could be studied to advantage only by very close attention, and minute examination. We are happy to say that this defect has been remedied. Mr. W. H. Nye, an ingenious mechanic of this city, has prepared an enlarged copy of this model, in wood, which measures about 200 square feet. It is a most beautiful specimen of art, and does Mr. Nye very great credit. Being so large it is so small in the plaster model as to be hardly visible, is brought out distinctly, and the city—its mosques and churches, and courts and streets, together with the scenery around, all stand out prominently to view. Mr. Nye has been assisted by the suggestions of travelers who have spent some time in Jerusalem, and who have visited his room while engaged in this interesting work.

We will only add, that having been prepared at great expense, by Mr. Beck, and Mr. Nye, we hope it will be liberally patronized. We learn that it has been removed to Newport, for exhibition, where it will remain for a few weeks. We presume that it will be open to the public, in the city, during the approaching season. We would say to christians, visit this model, and be sure to take your children with you. Your time and your money will be profitably spent.

Christian Witness.

THE SYRO-PHENICIAN.

BY WILLIAM H. TAPPAN.

Said to Christ the pagan mother
"See my daughter, wasting lie:—
Thou, to human ills a brother,
Speak the mandate, lest she die."
Jesus answered not a word;
Pity's pleading was unheard.

Till, remanded of her answer,
Cumbers He her hope with clogs—
"Children's bread we may not borrow,
Casting it to Gentile dogs."
Jesus at the wounded flings
Arrows barbed with bitter stings

Nothing daunted by the trial,
Then the noble woman spake
"Truth, Oh Lord, yet no denial!
Thus thy argument I break—
When the plenteous banquet comes,
Dogs may always eat the crumbs."

Thus was faith's surpassing power;—
Jesus could the woe dispel,
And in mercy's healing hour
Send that demi back to hell.
So He did—but 'twas his part
Thus to prove a trusting heart.

Father Matthew.

The proprietor of the Marlboro' Hotel having tendered to Father Matthew its hospitalities, the following reply has just been received:—

CORK, 7th *July*, 1848.

My Dear Friends.—Your honored invitation, to be a guest at the Marlboro' Hotel, I highly prize, and I shall, with gratitude, avail myself of your kindness, on the occasion of my intended visit to Boston. The Marlboro' being the oldest temperance hotel in the country, will be an additional inducement to take up my abode in it. My physicians have not, as yet, decided on allowing me to take my departure in August. My health continues, thank God, to improve. I am deeply grateful to my friends in Boston for their solicitude about me, and remain,

With high respect, yours, devotedly,
THEOBALD MATTHEW.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.—Fourteen missionary societies in America and Europe, of which two only are out of Great Britain and the United States, the Basle Evangelical Society and the Rhenish Missionary Society, are engaged in introducing christianity into the empire of a population of three hundred and fifty millions. The whole number of missionaries is 67, of which the London Missionary Society, (Congregational,) sends 14, the American Board 10, the Rhenish Society 1, the American Baptist Union 6, English Church Missionary Society 1, Morrison Education Society 2, American Episcopal Church 3, American Presbyterian Board 10, English General (Free will) Baptist Society 2, Evangelical Society of Basle 2, American Southern Baptist Convention 6, American Sabbatarian Baptist Society, of which we confess our ignorance, 2, American Methodist Church 4, English Presbyterian Church 1, unconnected with any society 3; total 67. Dr. Bridgeman of Canton, who was sent out in 1829 by the American Board is the oldest missionary in the field.

CHURCH LANDS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It was stated by Bishop Chase, in his annual address to the Episcopal Convention, that in each of the townships reserved under the two Governor Wentworths, the number of which was about eighty, two rights or shares of land were reserved for the benefit of the Episcopal churches which were or might be said in towns. A great part of this property has been lost beyond hope of recovery, by the want of men in said towns to take care of it, or their neglect of it. That which has been saved from total loss, a considerable part is in the hands of trustees in Massachusetts, so situated that the enjoyment and appropriation of it is attended with much inconvenience, uncertainty and delay. It is now proposed to have it transferred to the Convention, that it properly belongs. A considerable portion of the land lies in Chester which has an amount of rents annually due from what is now under lease in which county amounts to $525 18, and the sum in the hands of the Massachusetts trustees is $7,737 44.—*Congregational Journal.*

DR. KING'S RETURN TO ATHENS.—We are happy to learn that this respected and beloved missionary has found it practicable to return to Athens, the scene of his former labors. It is not in consequence of any assurance from men in power, as we understand, that he has ventured upon this step. But some important changes having occurred, he has resolved to make the experiment, and ascertain whether there is anything like religious liberty in Greece. The commotions which have taken place in France, Germany and Italy, may have thrown a few of their waves upon this land so dear to the scholar and the philanthropist. We hope that Dr. King will not be disappointed. He found his reception, we learn, more favorable than he had presumed to expect. Still the issue of the experiment must be considered, for the present, as somewhat uncertain.—*Traveller.*

CONGREGATIONAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The minutes of the General Association of Massachusetts, which have just been published, state that the whole number of members of the Orthodox churches in this State, in January, 1848, was 66,146, of whom 1,458 were admitted by profession, and 1,718 by recommendation—all 3,176 admitted during the year 1847. There were removed, from all causes, in the same time, 2,900. The number of adult baptisms is estimated at 519, and 1,421 infants; and of Sabbath school teachers and scholars, at 62,397. There are 17 less vacant churches than there were the year before. The number of ministers without charge is 79. Hence the inference has been often drawn that there is a surplus of ministers in Massachusetts—but this is not the fact. More than 40 of this number are employed as teachers, professors, editors and agents for the benevolent societies, and there are 33 vacancies supplied once or less by the rest. Besides, a considerable number having resigned their charge on account of illness or age.

THE REASON.—There is one great cause at work, says the Washington correspondent of the Reflector and Watchman, which touches slave-holders to the quick, and which is worthy of being alluded to. It is the great reduction of prices in cotton and sugar. The price for clayed sugars on the plantations is less than three cents per pound, and cotton is selling for five and six cents per pound, by the planter. This is the reason why Hope H. Slatter has shut up his barricoon prison on the plains of this city, until "better times." At these prices of cotton and sugar no more negroes can be bought in this city and sold in the slave marts of the South. Nor is there any reason to expect these "better times" are soon to come.

E. G.

The Editors' Table.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, August, 1848. Published by William H. Wardwell, Andover.

The present number of this periodical well sustains the high character which it has acquired, as a repository of literary productions, from the pens of scholars whose efforts are marked by thorough research and tireless industry. The contents of the number are:—I. Depression of the Dead Sea and of the Jordan Valley. By E. Robinson, D. D., Professor at New York. II. Alleged Anachronism in Acts 5: 36, in Relation to the Sedition of Theudas. From the German, by H. B. Hackett, Professor at Newton. III. Remarks on a Passage in Plato's Gorgias. By T. D. Woolsey, Yale College. IV. Havernick's Introductory Remarks to his Commentary on Ezekiel. Translated from the German by Edward Robie, Resident Licentiate, Theological Seminary, Andover. V. Travels in Northern Syria. Description of Seleucia, Antioch, Aleppo, etc. By Rev. William M. Thomson, American missionary in Syria. VI. The Orations of Thucydides. Translated from the German by John W. Mears, A. M., Student in Philosophy and the Arts at Yale College. VII. Muller's Christian Doctrine of Sin. By Edward Robie, Resident Licentiate, Theological Seminary, Andover. VIII. Davidson's Ecclesiastical Polity. IX. The Religious Experience of Luther in the Cloister of Erfurt. By B. Sears, D. D., President of Newton Theological Institution. X. Translation of the Prophecy of Nahum, with Notes. By Prof. B. B. Edwards. XI. Early History of the Order of Jesuits in France. XII. Remarks on Inscriptions. XIII. Literary and Theological Miscellanies.

SPRINKLING, the only Mode of Baptism made known in the Scriptures, and the Scripture Warrant for Infant Baptism. By Absalom Peters, D.D.

This work treats of the nature, mode and subjects of baptism.

The Berkshire Association adopted the following preamble and resolution, relative to this work.

"The Association, having listened with great interest to the argument of Dr. Peters, on the mode of baptism, and deeming his views original and important, and a short method of settling this question, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That Dr. Peters be requested to publish his views on this subject, in such a form as he shall judge best."

FAMILIAR LETTERS. By Rev. Robert Murray M'Cheyne, late minister of St. Peter's Church, Dundee, containing an account of his travels as one of the deputation sent out by the Church of Scotland, on a mission of inquiry to the Jews, in 1839. For sale by Crocker & Brewster.

Within a few years past, many persons have visited the Holy Land, and published the results of their observations. Mr. M'Cheyne has added to our knowledge of this land where Isaiah prophecied and David sung. His book will be read with interest by every christian, who wishes to know the present condition of this now degraded, but once highly favored land.

GRANTLEY MANOR. A Tale. By Lady Georgiana Fullerton. For sale by Phillips & Sampson, 110 Washington street.

The perusal of a few pages of this work has very favorably impressed us with its merits.

MEMOIR OF REV. HENRY DUNCAN, D. D. For sale by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington St.

Rev. Dr. Duncan was a Scottish clergyman, whose memory will be honored as the man who first put into successful operation, a Savings Bank.

GREAT TRUTHS IN SIMPLE WORDS. For little children.

THE BIBLE TRUE, AND INFIDELITY WICKED. By W. S. Plumer, D. D.

These little volumes have lately issued from the press of the American Tract Society, and are highly interesting and valuable productions.

COLBY'S PATENT BLOTTER is a capital thing to lie on the desk of an editor, or any body else who has to make his pen fly like a race horse, and must turn over the leaves like lightning. It takes off all the superfluous ink, and leaves the copy fair and clear. The article, which is very durable, may be had of Tappan, Whittemore & Mason, 114 Washington street.

Dickinson Printing Establishment.

I lately visited this justly celebrated Printing-house. It is known to the community, that this establishment, situated at No. 52 Washington street, was partially destroyed by fire on the 11th of March last. I then feared that Messrs Daniell & Moore, the successors of S. N. Dickinson, would not be able to revive the office, so that it would be as perfect as it was before the fire. But in this I have been happily disappointed. The establishment, like the fabled Phœnix of the ancients, has risen from the ashes of the former office, greatly improved.

A new building has been erected in Devonshire street, next to the Exchange, for its accommodation. This building is 33 feet front and 61 deep; including the basement and attic, it has six stories. In the basement, the steam engine, of eight horse power, is located. Here is also a safe for depositing stereotype plates, where authors and publishers may securely keep their plates from the devouring element. In the basement, also, is a drying room, by steam, and a ware room.

The hydraulic press, (the only one in this city belonging to a printing-house) which is capable of bringing fifteen hundred tons pressure to bear upon printed sheets, is in the ware room.

In the first story are eight presses, six of which are Adams' power presses; one is a new four roller press of the largest size. I was very happy to see most of these presses in active operation. It had more the appearance of a cotton factory than a printing-room. It was all life and activity.

In the second story, are the remainder of the twenty-five presses, belonging to this establishment, among which I noticed the embossing press, together with the curiously dies that escaped the fire, (the only ones in the city,) and the four rotary presses, making the most complete card establishment in New England. This is the job room. I noticed several business charts, that have recently been got up for cities, at the South and West. I was happy to see that the enterprising owners were receiving patronage from the remotest part of the country.

The third story is occupied as a book room, for type-setting of books and pamphlets.

The fourth story and attic are improved as a bindery.

This establishment can give employment to 125 persons.

The types are all entirely new and have been selected with great care. The fonts are large, enabling the proprietors to contract for the execution of large or small works.

When I viewed this splendid establishment, as it now is, compared with its ruins on the day after its destruction by fire, I could but commend the energy and enterprise of its proprietors, who had under such a calamity, so soon replenished their office, and fitted it up to do more work than it ever had done before the fire.

This energy and enterprise cannot fail to retain the patronage of all its old customers, and gather around it many new ones.

On the whole, I am persuaded that the present proprietors of this establishment will fully maintain the high reputation it enjoyed under its original founder, S. N. Dickinson. In honor to the man, who has done so much to improve the art of printing, the proprietors have done well to designate their establishment, "*The Dickinson Printing Office.*"

E. G.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British mail steamer Acadia, arrived at this port on Sunday. The news of chief interest is from Ireland, a summary of which we copy from the Daily Advertiser.

Ireland.

The preparations for civil war in Ireland appears to be approaching a crisis. An act of Parliament was passed July 25, suspending the Habeas Corpus act, which was sent by a special messenger to Ireland. He arrived in Dublin on the 26th, and the Lord Lieutenant immediately issued his proclamation, announcing that he was authorized to apprehend and detain persons suspected of treason or treasonable practices, and that he should immediately carry the act into force. The following is the proclamation:—

*By the Lord Lie

…h News.

…THE ACADIA.

…TEEN FROM EUROPE.

…ner Acadia, arrived at this …news of chief interest is …ry of which we copy from …

…eland.

…civil war in Ireland ap… a crisis. An act of Par… 25, suspending the Ha… was sent by a special mes… arrived in Dublin on the …utenant immediately issued …ncing that he was authori… detain persons suspected of …practices, and that he should …act into force. The follow… :—

…ant General and General …er of Ireland.

…oclamation.

…nable conspiracy exists with…ited Kingdom for the over… power and authority, and to …to strengthen and extend the …r confederation have been …the country under the name …whereof the people are en… to associate and combine to… es, for the purpose of acting …inst her Majesty's forces; …e traitorous conspirators en… the proceedings, are openly …the printers and publishers …unable newspapers and other …whereas an act has been passed …e present month, empowering …d detain such persons as we …on or treasonable practices: …declare, that we shall proceed …the provisions of the said act, …by every means in our power to …her Majesty's Crown and Gov… said conspiracy, and to sup… ies lies, all such treasonable being desirous at the same well disposed and peaceable …ject from incurring the dan… joining in such confederacy …We do hereby earnestly warn …bjects from taking part in such …trictly command all those who …therein, forthwith to withdraw …the same.

…y further charge and command …trates, constables and other of …subjects acting in their aid, to …avors to prevent, and when that …discover and bring to justice …the aforesaid practices, and to …e all treasonable, seditious and …; the necessary orders having …d to the several officers of her …Ireland, as well to be promptly …e the civil authority in the exe…tion for these purposes, as of …, to repel and repress by force, …tacks on the places and prop…therein, or on the persons …of her Majesty's subjects, and all …ed bodies who may venture to …pen rebellion against her Maj…Government.

…in Castle, this 26th day of July,

…Excellency's command,

T. N. REDINGTON."

…tely determined to make a pea… letter dated at Dublin on the

…t four clerks have been occupied …warrants which await the arrival …ing the Lord Lieutenant to take …re.

…[4 1-2 o'clock] the Attorney Gen…licitor General are at the Castle, …arranged that the warrants are to …rmoon. Mr. S. O'Brien, and sev…ers, now organising the Irish …country, are to be taken into cus…nd, if the attempt to arrest them …d to an outbreak, they will be …ublin to-morrow.

…e from the south this morning are …ing. The confederate leaders …ossine as to contemplate an im…eleol, already have they gone little …ni outbreak. The deepest anxiety …n prevail amongst the gentry and …d of all classes. From various …men have come up to make repre…e government on the state of their …equiring arms for their tenantry to …ellers and property against any in…ents. Lord Farnham from Cavan, …s from Wicklow, Meagher and …been in attendance at the Castle. …er is imminent, but the Lord Lieu…prepared and determined promptly …cannot prevent, any insurrection …he wicked men who are now en…e a convulsion.

…constantly arriving from England …for the South, where the danger is …At 1 o'clock to-day a regiment …eived a sudden order for Kilkenny. …of the 8th hussars, en route from …ridge, has been ordered to halt at …ere it is to be stationed for the …

…anies of the 8th, which landed from …morning, marched direct for Kil…reminder of the regiment on its …ill proceed to the same destination. …ly hour this morning two troops of …ers, with two pieces of ordnance, …Dunsoughlin, county of Meath, …ers are apprehended."

…y Council, held in Dublin Castle on …, the following additional districts …ed—the act took effect on the 25th: …ilkenny. 2. County of the city of …County of Meath. 4. The Baron… within Dublin, Decies without Drum…and Coshbride, in the County of …5. Barony of Kenrycurrehy, Kinsale, …nnamore, Barretts North, Barretts …erry, in the county of Cork.

…reports were received from various …country of the resolutions and move…olute. There was much excitement; …of the police at Clonmel, Rathkeale, …e. Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher and …suddenly at Kilkenny on the 23d. …of their visit spreading, dense crowds …blocked up the entire of William …O'Brien, on presenting himself at the …e Citizens' Club, was received with …enthusiasm, and addressed the multi…nderable length, stating his readiness …ry sacrifice for Ireland, provided that …ould come forward in large masses to …friends in carrying out their views. …hat he was not then prepared to ex…n what those views exactly were; but …elently he put before them by persons …competent to advise them.

…paper says:—We learn, upon author…ing cause, consisting of infantry and …about to be formed immediately be…ny and Clonmel. The Commissary …ord through Carlow on the 20th inst., …se of making the necessary arrang…

…alamanthus is to remain in the river …in the suppression of any *remote* that …place in Waterford, while the squadron, …mand of Sir Charles Napier, is to cruise …hern sea.

…pean Times, in a postscript dated at …July 23, 3 P. M., has the following:— …from the south of Ireland, Cork, Lim…ford, Tipperary and Kilkenny repre…hing quiet.

…council was held yesterday afternoon …Castle, when proclamations were made …wards as follows—South O'Brien £500; …O'Brien, Dalmoney, £300 each.

…ference of South O'Brien's proceedings …ce and Piltown, Government has giv…for the formation of camps in both these …

…e arrests continue to take place at …for training and drilling. It is rumored …O'Brien had been captured.

…were positively sent south on Thurs…g for all the insurgent leaders.

…ent has refused to grant stamps for the …pers, and they are thus prevented from …ough the Post office.

Shall later from Ireland.—Our express, which left Dublin at four o'clock last night, has just arrived, and the advices convey the gratifying intelligence that Dublin continues perfectly tranquil, but no further news had been received.

The Waterford correspondent's letter has just arrived. It is dated yesterday, and states that all is quiet there.

Contemplated Arrests in Liverpool.—The magistrates of this town, it is said, have determined to arrest the leaders of the Liverpool demagogues, Dr. Reynolds, anticipating this course, has fled to Birmingham, to which town an officer has been despatched, with a warrant for his apprehension.

In the state of affairs in Ireland, from the known and long-existing general disaffection of the people, and the recent violence of the leaders with the determined measures of the government, there was reason to apprehend collision in various parts, and probably bloodshed. But the government is thoroughly on its guard, and is possessed of a large and effective a force, that it does not seem probable that any effectual stand is likely to be made against the government forces.

The European Times says:—"During the past week, Liverpool has been in a state of great excitement, consequent upon the present aspect of political affairs in Ireland, and the numerous body of Repealers and Confederates who reside here. Their designs have caused the local authorities to be on their preparing for any outbreak, should such be required.

During the week, the Mayor and magistrates have been actively engaged in swearing in special constables, and this body now number 20,000.

The authorities are increasing the police force, which is to number 1,300. The men, in addition to their usual duties, have been drilled to the use of the cutlass and firelock, on the principle of the late yeomanry.

The military force has been greatly augmented. On Friday evening, a company of the Royal Horse Artillery, with their guns, arrived at Monks' Ferry by railway, and at three o'clock on Sunday morning were conveyed over to Liverpool. Besides these, there are the 9th Foot, two companies of the 46th, an entire battalion of the 60th Rifles, and a squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The troops are located in various parts of the town, and can be at any point on the shortest notice.

The proceedings of the disaffected have been such that a petition has been sent to Parliament, signed by the Earl of Sefton, the Mayor, and a great number of the respectable portion of the gentlemen and inhabitants of the town, praying for the provisions of the new Irish Habeas Suspension Bill may be applied to Liverpool; but this is a matter upon which the Government have not yet decided.

The following review of the state of affairs is from the Morning Chronicle of the 20th, the latest London paper received:—

It seems generally certain that we are on the eve of an insurrection, whether it have actually exploded or not. Reluctant as we are to say anything derogatory of government at such a time, we cannot but express our surprise that Lord Clarendon should have allowed the leaders of the movement to quit Dublin, knowing as he must have known, that the announcement of Lord John Russell's measure would be the signal for the crisis. If he could not have arrested them legally, he should have exceeded his legal powers to do so, and asked for an indemnity. However, that is passed now, and they are at liberty to fight. We have sworn constables enough for being bold, unscrupulous rebels, and we think so still. Indeed, if they choose it, they could not retreat now; their maddening followers would keep them by force at their head, and we understand that they have fully compromised themselves with government by their proceedings of the last few days. So we expect and the conclusion that a conflict is impending; and certainly never will the government of this country engage in one with a clearer conscience or right, or a more unanimous concurrence of all sane and thinking men.

It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the vast mass of passive disloyalty which exists in Ireland, the actual excitement of the more dangerous character is very much less widely diffused than might have been expected. The West and the North are comparatively free from the contagion, though for very different reasons. The accounts which we receive from Kerry, Clare, and nearly the whole of Connaught are favorable as regards general loyalty, and the apparent absence of excitement among the people. In these counties the people are more primitive, more subject to the influence of their clergy (which is at present exerted to prevent rebellion) and more affected by the physical depression of extreme distress. The organization of the clubs has in very few instances been established to the West of the Shannon; nor have we heard, except in Galway, of any preparations being made for insurrection. Certainly no alarm is felt among the gentry. Ulster is safe. The demonstration of loyalty and of physical force made by the Orangemen on the 12th of July has precluded the possibility of any general outbreak in that province; we do not expect even partial risings there. In the northern and midland counties of Leinster, the case is different. The people are an energetic, determined race, the descendants of the English of the Pale, comparatively cut off, and the great majority Roman Catholics. Their character and organization render them less prone to the wild excitement of the Celtic South, and they are thoroughly anti-English in feeling, and would be sure to rise if they saw a chance of success.

Accordingly, though not immediately menaced, we should not be at all surprised by hearing of disturbance in Louth, Meath, Westmeath, and even Queen and Wicklow. On the whole, however, we see no reason to suppose that, at first, the insurgents will muster in strength or even concentrate. Only after the success of Waterford, Limerick, Tippery, Kilkenny and King's counties; and nothing which we have heard gives us reason to apprehend that it ought to be either a difficult or tedious matter to put with.

The two menaced provinces there are nearly 10,000 troops and 5,000 constabulary; and, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, we are convinced that the latter will fight as well as the former. On the other hand, the rebels cannot possibly muster even an equal number of armed men, and among them there must be the most hopeless deficiency, not only in military leaders and in military confidence, but in ammunition, provisions and effective weapons. Pikes there will be in abundance; but in the open fields the pike, in the hands of undisciplined men, is a very ineffective arm.

It is probable that barricades may be tried in Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, but we believe that the naval and military forces which command these towns are such as to put a lengthened resistance out of the question. The insurrection will then resolve itself into guerilla warfare, and in that case we fear that great injury may be done to life and property. But even this cannot last long. The season of the year is against them. Every one who is familiar with the aspect of rural districts in Ireland, knows that in July there is hardly any corn left in the country.

There are not even potatoes this year, and we have no doubt that the long notice which we have had of what is now coming, has allowed a large proportion of the farmers to take measures for placing their stock in places of safety. A very short campaign will suffice to starve out the rebels and of the mountain fastnesses in which they will take refuge, and with which, indeed if it be necessary to pursue them the constabulary are as well acquainted as themselves.

If the improbable contingency of an extensive and prolonged rebellion arose, all other considerations must be forgotten in the preservation of life and property in Ireland, and of the integrity of the empire; but as we firmly believe that the regulars and the constabulary will put down the rising at once, we cannot agree with those who advocate instant the effort a civil war of religion by arming the Orangemen of the North. Such a course would be the condemnation of future evils, assigning to those of which the present crisis is the natural fault and complement.

The Presidential Election.

The election will take place throughout the Union on Tuesday, the 7th of November. The following is a correct table of the Electoral Colleges of the several States.

Maine	9	South Carolina	9
New Hampshire	6	Georgia	10
Massachusetts	12	Alabama	7
Rhode Island	4	Mississippi	6
Connecticut	6	Louisiana	6
New York	36	Ohio	23
New Jersey	7	Kentucky	12
New Jersey	7	Tennessee	13
Pennsylvania	26	Indiana	12
Delaware	3	Illinois	9
Maryland	8	Michigan	5
Virginia	17	Missouri	7
North Carolina	11	Arkansas	3
Florida	3	Iowa	4
Texas	4	Wisconsin	4

Whole number of Electors, 290.
Necessary to a choice, 146.

In the event of no choice by the Electoral Colleges, the House of Representatives, upon which the election would then devolve, would be divided as follows:—

Whig.	Tied.	Democrat.
Vermont.	N. Hampshire,	Maine,
Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	Georgia—3.	S. Carolina,
New York,		Alabama,
New Jersey,		Mississippi,
Pennsylvania,		Louisiana,
Maryland,		Texas,
North Carolina,		Arkansas,
Florida,		Missouri,
Ohio,		Tennessee,
Kentucky—12.		Indiana,
		Illinois,
		Michigan,
		Wisconsin,
		Iowa—13.

Neither party, it will seem, has a majority, in the House, of the several State delegations.

THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

We published last week, a telegraphic despatch from Buffalo, dated a few hours previous to the assembling of the convention. We give at considerable length the doings of this body which are doubtless destined to have a great and permanent influence upon the future destinies of our country. We copy from the N. Y. Herald, the following account of the proceedings at Buffalo.

MORNING SESSION.

BUFFALO, August 9, 1848.

The city of Buffalo—the commercial metropolis of the West—is this morning in a state of commotion and confusion which I have hardly ever seen equalled in any American city. The morning was clear and beautiful, though a little too warm for comfort; the mercury reached a point above eighty degrees. During the morning hour, from eight o'clock till twelve, the hour at which the Convention assembled, thousands of strangers were collected in and about the Park; these strangers were harangued from different points in the Park, by the friends of Mr. Van Buren from this State, by Ohioans, Pennsylvanians, Africans, Virginians, and in fact by citizens from every free State in the Union.

At half past eleven o'clock, the scene presented in the interior of the park, was imposing and picturesque. A space comprising several acres was literally packed by men and women, who stood shoulder to shoulder, as compactly as it is possible for human beings to stand. At the west side of the awning a temporary stand was erected, upon which was seated the reporters of the public press: the portion of the stand designed for the officers of the meeting was occupied by delegates who elected a president, and prepared right to the premises. A member of the Ohio delegation bore in his hand a beautiful banner with the word "Liberty" inscribed upon it. Below was a picture of Hercules with his club, and a dead serpent lying at his feet. Upon the left was a female slave, kneeling with upraised hand, her wrist being manacled. Hercules with his club in his club had shivered the chains which confined her ancles, and was about to tear them from her wrists.

At 12 o'clock, M., Judge Stevens of Indiana, called the convention to order, and then proposed Nathaniel Sawyer of Ohio, as temporary President of the Convention.

Mr. Preston King, of New York, moved that a committee, consisting of one delegate from each State, and ones from the district of Columbia, be now appointed to prepare a plan for the permanent organization of the convention.

PRESIDENT.—You have now heard the motion gentlemen; all who are of opinion that it should be adopted to will say aye. (Carried unanimously.)

A proposition was here made from the left wing of the meeting for an amendment to the motion, but as it proceeded from misunderstanding on the part of the proposer, it was withdrawn.

The States were then called over by name, and the committee was appointed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The immense masses of Free Soil men were very prompt in returning to the Park this afternoon, as three o'clock, the hour named for the reassembling of the convention. Long before the arrival of that hour, the area in the centre of the Park was densely crowded; it was really astonishing to witness the enthusiasm exhibited by these men, and the eagerness with which they listened to the advocates and defenders of the great principles of freedom upon which the new northern party has been formed.

At three o'clock, P. M., a vast countless and unorganized throng, numbering, in the opinion of the reporter, from thirty to forty thousand people, were gathered in the Park. At several points speakers were engaged in addressing knots or groups of the people. On the re-assembling of the convention, it was found impossible to bring the mass of people to order; the consequence was, that persons standing within a short distance from the stand, were unable to hear the speakers. A committee appointed to provide seats for the delegates from the several States, found themselves unable to discharge that duty, the seats being all occupied by the sovereign people.

After a long delay, during which it appeared that the convention would never be able to commence business, Mr. S. P. Chase of Ohio, took the chair, in the absence of the temporary president, Mr. S. sawyer, and continued uproar and confusion, and cries of "silence the minority" and "hear all" must be sure to rise if they saw a chance of success.

Accordingly, though not immediately menaced, we should not be at all surprised by hearing of disturbance in Louth, Meath, Westmeath, and even Queen and Wicklow. On the whole, however, we see no reason to suppose that, at first, the insurgents will muster in strength or even concentrate. Only after the success of Waterford, Limerick, Tippery, Kilkenny and King's counties; and nothing which we have heard gives us reason to apprehend that it ought to be either a difficult or tedious matter to put with.

The two menaced provinces there are nearly 10,000 troops and 5,000 constabulary; and, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, we are convinced that the latter will fight as well as the former. On the other hand, the rebels cannot possibly muster even an equal number of armed men, and among them there must be the most hopeless deficiency, not only in military leaders and in military confidence, but in ammunition, provisions and effective weapons. Pikes there will be in abundance; but in the open fields the pike, in the hands of undisciplined men, is a very ineffective arm.

It is probable that barricades may be tried in Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, but we believe that the naval and military forces which command these towns are such as to put a lengthened resistance out of the question. The insurrection will then resolve itself into guerilla warfare, and in that case we fear that great injury may be done to life and property. But even this cannot last long. The season of the year is against them. Every one who is familiar with the aspect of rural districts in Ireland, knows that in July there is hardly any corn left in the country.

There are not even potatoes this year, and we have no doubt that the long notice which we have had of what is now coming, has allowed a large proportion of the farmers to take measures for placing their stock in places of safety. A very short campaign will suffice to starve out the rebels and of the mountain fastnesses in which they will take refuge, and with which, indeed if it be necessary to pursue them the constabulary are as well acquainted as themselves.

If the improbable contingency of an extensive and prolonged rebellion arose, all other considerations must be forgotten in the preservation of life and property in Ireland, and of the integrity of the empire; but as we firmly believe that the regulars and the constabulary will put down the rising at once, we cannot agree with those who advocate instant the effort a civil war of religion by arming the Orangemen of the North. Such a course would be the condemnation of future evils, assigning to those of which the present crisis is the natural fault and complement.

The Presidential Election.

The election will take place throughout the Union on Tuesday, the 7th of November. The following is a correct table of the Electoral Colleges of the several States.

Maine	9	South Carolina	9
New Hampshire	6	Georgia	10
Massachusetts	12	Alabama	7
Rhode Island	4	Mississippi	6
Connecticut	6	Louisiana	6
New York	36	Ohio	23
New Jersey	7	Kentucky	12
New Jersey	7	Tennessee	13
Pennsylvania	26	Indiana	12
Delaware	3	Illinois	9
Maryland	8	Michigan	5
Virginia	17	Missouri	7
North Carolina	11	Arkansas	3
Florida	3	Iowa	4
Texas	4	Wisconsin	4

Whole number of Electors, 290.
Necessary to a choice, 146.

In the event of no choice by the Electoral

ject—without need of these elucidations which are so often attempted—I am gratified to witness so determined a spirit prevail among the masses. (Cheers.) When the words of the Wilmot proviso went out to try their interests, (laughter) it told them that human liberty was in danger, a cry was raised against us, and they said we were obstructionists, that we did not sympathize in this movement of the Wilmot proviso. (Laughter.) The answer is that we are here. (Loud applause and vociferous cheering.)

Mr. A continued.—We have been told by those who do not sympathize in this movement, that the Wilmot proviso is nothing but an abstraction. (Laughter.) Well, to a certain extent, I am willing to say it is nothing but an abstraction; but I am willing to say, also, what it is not. I am willing to say that it is not bread and butter. (Immoderate roars of laughter.) I am willing to say, that it is not four and two dollars a day, and a situation under the government. (Applause, and cries of "That's it," "Go it.") It is an abstraction such as was Magna Charta—(renewed cheers)—yes, and such an abstraction as was the Declaration of Independence. (Vociferous cheering.) An abstraction such as is truth and justice, and the idea of God. (Applause.) It was this abstraction that had aroused the people, and would carry them on in aid of the honor and glory of the country, (cheers,) in order to place it in the proper position, from which it had wandered. For mine own part, I regard the Wilmot proviso as covering a great deal more ground than you imagine. I regard the struggle between right and wrong—between truth and falsehood—between the principles of liberty and slavery. (Applause.) Now is the time, when we all come together, to unite, so that we shall be enabled to have a free government—that government, such as has been diverted from the national landmarks which our forefathers had laid down. Now, is the time to right the ship which has been diverted from her course, (cheers,) and to try and put her back again. The question that comes before us is one which involves the question whether we shall adhere to the solemn principles of the Declaration of Independence, or whether we shall permit and sanction the extension of slavery in territories of the West. [Cries of "never, never—we shall have blood first."] This question rises above common law—it is a question involving natural law, for what is it but the declaration of the law of God? (Applause.) No person has a right to sow the seeds of moral evil in a rising community, and the people of the United States never contemplated creating a system of injustice, by which this power can be derived from government. (Hear, hear.) Yet it is a fact that these solemn principles, which were established seventy years ago, have been now called in question in high places of power; that these principles called not only Massachusetts, but absolutely false. It is, therefore, highly incumbent on us, to a man, to stand by what our fathers have told us. [cheers] in the style of Locke, of Hampden, of Sydney.

The above is but a part of Mr. Adams' speech; enough of it, however, is given, to show its spirit. The proceedings of the Convention have been published at great length in the secular papers; what we publish in our paper will sufficiently indicate the character of the meeting. A series of resolutions were passed, as a platform of principles. A part of the preamble, and one of the resolutions, we append:—

Whereas, We have assembled in Convention, as a union of Freemen, for the sake of Freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of Free Labor against the aggressions of the Slave Power, and to secure Free Soil to a Free People,

Resolved, therefore, That we, the people here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the Revolution, when the Declaration of Independence was first uttered in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking His guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the National Platform of Freedom, in opposition to the Sectional Platform of Slavery.

On the second day of the Convention, Martin Van Buren of New York was nominated for President. Mr. Van Buren had 244 votes, John P. Hale 181, and there were 41 scattering votes. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, was nominated as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, Congress adjourned, leaving some 70 motions + 2 9 months. The closing scenes of the session have been marked by a violent struggle between the friends of liberty and slavery, in which the former signally triumphed. The great battle was fought upon the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon, which originated in the House, and passed that body by a decided majority; the bill embodied the Wilmot proviso. When the bill reached the Senate, a motion was made in that body to strike out the anti-slavery proviso. On this motion, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate as follows:—

It is desirable, sir, undoubtedly, that there should be established, as soon as may be, a proper Government for the Territory of Oregon; and I am willing to vote for the bill to establish such Government which has come to us from the House of Representatives, but if amended as proposed by the proposition for amendment now under consideration of the Senate, I shall not be able to vote for the bill.

The fourteenth section of this bill provides that the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people of the Territories of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio, by the articles of contract, contained, in ordinance for the government of said Territory, passed 13th day of July, 1787, and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions of said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said Territory. It is well known that by the ordinance of 13th July, 1787, involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, was excluded from the North West Territory. The proposition before the Senate is to give a reason for applying that rule to the Territory of Oregon, and that reason is in the words of the amendment: "inasmuch as the said Territory is north of the parallel of 36 deg. and 30 min. of north latitude, usually known as the Missouri compromise." I understand, sir, that when a man does an act, and undertakes to give reasons for that act, and gives but one, without suggesting that there are others, the world is fairly entitled to draw the inference that he has no other reason. For my part, sir, I should think that with this provision in the section, the implication would be irresistible, that if the territory were South of the parallel 36 deg 30 min. the proposition of the ordinance of 1787 would not be applied. For one, I wish to avoid all committals, all traps by way of preamble or recital; and as I do not intend to discuss this question at large, I content myself with saying, in few words, that my opposition to the Wilmot proviso arises from my love of this country, or to the increase of slave representation in Congress, is general and universal. It has no reference to limits of latitude or points of the compass. I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all temptations, against all combinations of great interests, against all combinations—against all compromises. This is short, but I hope clear and comprehensive. It is merely to announce my purpose, and I have no more to say against this bill. If it be the pleasure of the Senate to take it as it came from the House of Representatives, it shall have my support. If amended, I shall vote against it. So much for the Oregon Territory.

With respect to California and New Mexico, no subject regarding them is before the Senate, and therefore I have only one remark to make, and that is, that the controversy which has arisen in the Councils of the country respecting the Government of these Territories, is just exactly that controversy which I supposed it very easy to foresee from the very beginning; easier to see from the beginning. I fear, than it is now to foresee a peaceable and satisfactory termination of it. That subject is not now before us. I will therefore say no more upon it, but that I am happy in the reflection that for one I had nothing to do with the commencement of the late War with Mexico, but to oppose it with all my might; and that I had nothing to do with the Treaty which terminated that war, but to oppose it with all my might. I regarded the war as a calamity;—I regarded the treaty as a calamity; and I fear it is likely to prove by the annexations and acquisitions which it has brought to us, a greater because a more prominent calamity than the war itself.

The Senate rejected the Wilmot proviso by a majority of 11 votes. The bill was then sent back to the House, which refused to concur in the Senate's amendment, yeas 85, nays 121, being a majority of 36 votes, in favor of freedom; all the members from the Free States, with four exceptions, voting nay. The bill was then returned to the Senate, where, after a violent struggle, it passed by a majority of four votes, all the Northern Senators voting for it, and also, Benton of Missouri, and Houston of Texas. The President immediately signed the bill, and nominated Gen. Shields of Illinois, as Governor of the Territory, which nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

Weekly Summary.

The Fitchburg Railroad Depot in this city, is a magnificent structure. It is situated at the Boston end of Warren Bridge, and occupies a square bounded by Haverhill Causeway and Beverly streets, on three sides, and Charles River on the other. It is built of granite, brought from Fitchburg by the railroad, and is finished inside in an elegant and substantial manner, with convenient rooms, up stairs, for offices, &c. There is also a spacious hall in the building, with entrances by winding stairs in the towers at the corners on Causeway street. The noble edifice reflects much credit on the builders, and is an honor to our city and to the corporation by which it has been constructed.

The Dudley Inheritance.—Mr. Dana Dudley of Cambridge, has issued a prospectus for a Genealogy of the Dudley Family from the Norman Conquest to the present time. He also proposes to visit England on business of the claimants to the great Dudley Estate and to be awaiting here in that country.

Destructive Fire in Stoughton.—At about half-past 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, a fire commenced in the stable of Mr. Capen, in the rear of the Hotel kept by him. The stable and contents of hay and grain were consumed. The fire then communicated to the new and elegant Town House, and thence to a dwelling house, consisting of two tenements, all of which were destroyed. All the buildings were insured. Mr. Capen's Hotel and the Universalist Meeting house narrowly escaped destruction from the fire.

Expiring in Song.—A singular usual cat, says the Transcript, showing the effect of music upon a canary bird, occurred in Roxbury, within the last few days. A lady of rare musical attainments was playing on the piano, when all at once her bird, who seemed to have been listening very intently, burst forth into a strain of song so loud, shrill and powerful, as at once to arrest her attention. Nothing like it had been heard before. The little creature's breast seemed actually swelling and heaving with his efforts to give rent to the conception with which his tiny heart was heaving. All at once, at the very full tide of his melody, he was silent. The mistress took him from the cage, and he turned over in her hand and died! On dissection, it was found that he had completely split his windpipe from top to bottom!

Wisconsin.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed through every stage a bill exempting the homestead of a family from sale on execution for debt. The sum exempted, is forty acres in the country, or a quarter of an acre in a village. The final vote in the Senate, stood 14 to 5; in the House, 35 to 23.

Rapidity of Speaking.—Some of the reporters state that Daniel Webster speaks at the rate of from eighty to a hundred and ten words per minute; Gerrit Smith from seventy to ninety; Dr. Tyng from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty; Mr. Botts from one hundred to one hundred and twenty; Mr. Clay from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty; Mr. Choate and Mr. Calhoun from one hundred and sixty to two hundred.

Ecclesiastical Record.

INSTALLATION.—Rev Mr. Steele was installed as pastor of the church in South Woburn, on the 11th inst. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Horton; the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Lord; consecrating prayer by Rev. R. Emerson; charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Mr. Jackson; the right hand of fellowship presented by Rev. Mr. Farley, and the charge to the people was given by Rev. Dr. E. Beecher.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN NEW YORK CITY.—The Old School Presbyterian church in Hammond street, was recently sold under a foreclosure of mortgage; and purchased by the congregation of Brooklyn, of well known liberality, connected with the Congregational churches of that city, for $14,000, and is to be immediately fitted up and reorganized as a Congregational church. The original cost of the church was some $75,000. It is a very neat and tasteful edifice, and situated in a society capable of supporting a large and respectable congregation. This we believe is the tenth Congregational church now existing in the city of New York.

Marriages.

In this city, 8th inst. by Rev Mr Richards, Mr Lemuel Hollon to Miss Marie A. Brown.

In this city, 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. William H. Finch of Portland to Miss Elizabeth Sweet of Boston.

In this city, 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. Jaffee Charles Sivart to Miss Catherine M. Eaton.

In this city, 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Andrew S. Dix to Miss Susan Waite, both of Fall River.

In this city, 10th inst. by Rev. Phineas Stowe, Capt. Charles Ward to Miss Matilda Merryman, both of this city.

In this city, 10th inst. by Rev. Mr. Emerson, Mr. George W. Emerson to Miss Sarah E. Pickering, both of Boston.

In Roxbury, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 8th, by Rev. Mr. Alger, Mr. George W. Prescott to Miss Mary D. Bigelow, all of Boston.

In West Newton, 10th inst., Mr. M. N. Little of Racine, Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret F. daughter of Alexander Meadows, Esq. of W. N.

In Boston, on the 8th inst. by Rev. Mr. Buddington of Charlestown, Mr. Thomas Morong of Cahawba, Alabama, to Miss Mary L. Bennett, only daughter of the late Rev. Josiah Bennett.

In North Weymouth, by Rev. Mr. Emery, Mr. Samuel S. Spear to Miss Lydia W. Torrey.

In Roxbury, 9th inst., by the Rev. Joseph H. Towne, H. A. Martin, M. D. of Roxbury, to Miss Frances Coffin, eldest daughter of the Hon. Nathan Crosby of Lowell.

Deaths.

In this city, 8th inst., James Gaffield, 22, son of the late Thomas Gaffield.

In this city, 9th inst. Mr. John Wade, 69.

In this city, 9th inst. Mary C., wife of the late Nathaniel Tolman, 79.

In this city, 9th inst. Capt. Joseph Sprague, formerly of Charlestown, 82.

In this city, 10th inst. Mr. Benjamin Smith, son of Mr. Sarah N. Smith, wife of Capt. John J. Heard, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Dyer of this city, 22.

In Cambridgeport, 8th inst., Mrs. Harriet, wife of Joseph L. Hallowell, 39.

In Dorchester, Mr. Euclid Tisdale, 62.

In Salem, 9th inst. John Howard, Esq., 80 yrs. 7 mos. a soldier of the revolution.

In Charlestown, 9th inst., George W. Kimball, Esq., 51 years, 4 mos.

In Roxbury, July 20th, Mrs. Hannah R. Spaulding, wife of Leonard Spaulding, M. D., 28.

In Warren, Mass. 10th inst., Mrs. Mary B., wife of J. F. Hitchcock, 39.

In Brighton, 12th inst. suddenly, Mr. Ebenezer Stetson, a soldier of the revolution, 87 years, 6 mos.

In Pittsfield, N. H., 30th inst., Mr. Moses Norris, 90, father of Hon. Moses Norris, Jr. U. S. Senator elect from New Hampshire.

In Harrisville, R. I., 1st inst., Mr. George Whipple, formerly of North Providence, 98, a soldier of the revolution.

Obituary.

CATHARINE WINTHROP SARGENT JONES.

Died at her residence in Ellsworth, Me. May 8, 1848, Mrs. Catharine Winthrop Sargent Jones, aged 72 years, 6 months and 8 days. The character of the deceased, one is compelled to acknowledge their entire inability to do justice to. In the highest and fullest sense of the term, she was an admirable woman, in every sphere of life in which she was called to perform such a duty, and when we already mourn her departure from us, we feel assured that her example will remain; she will live in our remembrance, her piety and virtues are so interwoven and blended with the hearts of her bereaved friends, that they can never be eradicated.

The subject of this notice, was born during the revolutionary camp with her father, Col. Paul Dudley Sargent, who was then in the Continental army; after the war, he settled in Gloucester, Mass. where he died. Mrs. Jones' mother was the daughter of Gen. Winthrop, father to the late, she received her early education, and having originated from the high and aristocratic families, she was favored with the opportunity of associating in the first circle in the country, where, had she been permitted to remain, she would have been one of the brightest ornaments of that society, but an overruling Providence ordered otherwise. Her father, Col. Sargent, moved to the wilderness, in the then District of Maine, and was there settled with his family; there in the wilderness, shut out from all society, was she called upon to exercise the fortitude and resignation of Christ, for by her removal, her occasion from society afforded her an opportunity to ripen in that heavenly grace, which she had planted in her, in the morn of life, which she had to pass through; her faith was of no ordinary character, nothing could move her or make her waver. To know the strength of her faith and the purity of her motives, required one to be intimately acquainted with her, possessed of a mind of more than ordinary strength of character, her piety partook of the nature of well doing, her post station at times would have an unfavorable appearance to the world, but those who were most intimately acquainted with her, and knew her best, could see that she was a terror to evil doers. At the age of nineteen, she married Theodore Jones, Esq. a merchant of Boston, where she brought up a large family; here she had to struggle with many privations; without the advantages of a liberal education, and in the care of the preaching of the gospel she reared a family of twelve children, and in this solitude, her piety partook, in a measure, of the character of the wilderness, with uncommon fortitude, and in the cause of temperance she was found foremost in the ranks, and in the cause of benevolence and charity, she was alive to the wants of the poor and afflicted, and often bestowing upon them all that was in her power she would say her pecuniary influence upon others never without effect. As a mother she stood pre-eminent, and her children call her blessed.

Notices.

KNOWLES' RHETORICAL SOCIETY of the Newton Theological Institution, will hold its 19th anniversary on Tuesday, August 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Services will be held in the Baptist meeting house, at Newton Centre. Address by Rev. R. B. Edwards, D. D., of Andover Theological Seminary.

MISSION ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of this body will be held in West Medway, at the dwelling of Rev. Dr. Ide's on *Tuesday the 22d inst.* at 4 o'clock P. M.

TYLER THACHER, Scribe.

North Wrentham, August, 1848.

ANNIVERSARIES AT ANDOVER.—The sermons before the Alumni of the Seminary, will be delivered in the chapel, on *Tuesday, Sept.* 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. John Richards, D.D., of Hanover, N. H.

The oration before the Porter Rhetorical Society will be delivered at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the South church, by Rev. Horace Bushnell, D.D., of Hartford, Ct.

The oration before this Society and the Society of Inquiry on Missions, by members of the senior class, will be delivered in the evening, in the chapel.

The exercises by the senior class, on *Wednesday*, will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the South church; the procession to move from the Mansion House, at 11 2 o'clock.

The next academic year will commence on Thursday, *Oct.* 26. The expenses of a student, while at the Seminary, exclusive of clothing, need not be more than $97 per annum; of which about $40 will be paid, if necessary, from the funds of the Institution; and the remainder will be more than cancelled in the case of those who receive aid from the American Education Society. Good board has been obtained in clubs, this year, at $1 23 a week; thus reducing the above estimate of expenses to about $77.

It is expected that Professor Phelps will commence his duties in the department of Sacred Rhetoric, at the beginning of the next Term.

ANNIVERSARY AT ROXBURY.—The anniversary of the Theological Seminary, Roxbury, takes place on Wednesday, Aug. 23d, when the exercises will commence on the *Monday* preceding. The societies are to be addressed by Rev. Dr. Baird of New York, and Professor Tyler of Amherst College. Rev. Mr. Yeaton of St. Stephens, N. B. is expected to deliver the sermon before the Alumni.

The Fall and Winter Term at this Seminary, will commence on *Thursday, Oct.* 26th.

ENOCH POND, Clerk of the Faculty.

Bangor, Aug. 12, 1848. 2t

EXPLANATION.

Three of the Circulars on the "Moral dangers of the City," lately sent to the Clergymen of New England, have been returned

Poetry.

WHERE DOES THE BLAME LIE?

Moderate drinker, is there not danger that your children will one day be obliged to adopt the following lamentation? Can you persist in a course which tends so directly to it?

Oh, pity me, lady, I'm hungry and cold;
Should I all my sorrows to you unfold,
I'm sure your kind breast with compassion would flame,
My father's a drunkard—but I've not to blame.

My mother's consumptive, and soon will depart—
Her sorrows and trials have broken her heart.
My poor little sisters are starving! oh shame!
Our father's a drunkard—but we are not to blame.

Time was we more happy, with plenty and peace,
And every day saw our pleasures increase;
Oh then with what kindness we'd step forth his name!
But now he's a drunkard—per we're not to blame.

Time was when each morning around the fireside,
Our sire in the midst, like a saint would preside,
And kneel, and for blessings would call on God's name;
But now he's a drunkard—but we're not to blame.

Our father then loved us, and all was delight
Until he partook of this withering blight,
And sunk his poor family in misery and shame—
Oh yes, he's a drunkard—but we're not to blame.

My poor dying mother, must she feel the scorn
Must she be forsaken, to perish forlorn?
Oh girls! when we call on that affectionate name,
I might well ask the world—*can that name be to blame?*

My sisters, poor orphans! oh, what have they done?
Why should you neglect them, or why will you shun?
Let not foul disgrace be attached to their name—
Though their father's a drunkard—*they are not to blame.*

Miscellaneous.

THE CORAL RING.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"There is no time of life in which young girls are so thoroughly selfish as from fifteen to twenty," said Edward Ashton, deliberately, as he laid down a book he had been reading, and leaned over the centre table.

"You insulting fellow!" replied a tall, brilliant-looking creature, who was lounging on an ottoman hard by, over one of Dickens' last works.

"Truth, cox, for all that," said the gentleman, with the air of one who means to provoke a discussion.

"Now, Edward, this is just one of your wholesale declarations—for nothing only to get me into a dispute with you, you know," replied the lady. "On your conscience, now, (if you have one,) is it not so?"

"My conscience feels quite easy, cousin, in subscribing to that very sentiment as my confession of faith," replied the gentleman, with provoking *sang froid*.

"Pshaw!—it's one of your fusty old bachelor notions. See what comes, now, of living to your time of life without a wife—disrespect for the sex, and all that. Really, cousin, your symptoms are getting alarming."

"Nay, now, cousin Florence," said Edward, "you are a girl of moderately good sense, with all your nonsense—now, don't you (I know you do) think just so too?"

"Think just so too?—do hear the creature!" replied Florence. "No, sir; you can speak for yourself in this matter, but I beg leave to enter my protest when you speak for me, too."

"Well, now, where is there, cox, among all our circle, a young girl that has any sort of purpose or object in life to speak of, except to make herself as interesting and agreeable as possible—to be admired, and to pass her time in as amusing a way as she can? Where will you find one between fifteen and twenty, that has any serious regard for the improvement and best welfare of those with whom she is connected at all, or that modifies her conduct in the least with reference to it? Now, cousin, in very serious earnest, you have about as much real character, as much earnestness and depth of feeling, and as much good sense, when one can get at it, as any young lady of them all, and yet, on your conscience, can you say that you live with any sort of reference to anybody's good, or to anything but your own present amusement and gratification?"

"What a shocking adjuration," replied the lady, "prefaced, too, by a three-storied compliment! Well, being so adjured, I must think to the best of my ability. And now, seriously and soberly, I don't see that I am selfish; I do all that I have any occasion to do, for anybody. You know that we have servants to do everything that is necessary about house, so that there is no occasion for my making a display of housewifery excellence; and I wait on mamma if she has a headache, and hand papa his slippers and newspaper, and find Uncle John's spectacles for him twenty times a day, (no small matter, that,) and then—"

"But, after all, what is the object and purpose of your life?"

"Why, I haven't any. I don't see how I can have any—that is, as I am made. Now, you know I've none of the fussing, babytending, herb-tea-making recommendations of Aunt Sally, and divers others of the class commonly called useful. Indeed, to tell the truth, I think useful persons are commonly rather fussy and stupid. They are just like the boneset, and horehound, and catnip, very necessary to be raised in a garden, but not in the least ornamental."

"And you charming young ladies, who philosophize in kid slippers and French dresses, are the tulips and roses—very charming, and delightful, and sweet, but fit for nothing on earth but parlor ornaments."

"Well, parlor ornaments are good in their way," said the young lady, coloring, and looking a little vexed.

"So you give up the point, then," said the gentleman, "that that is all you girls are good for—just to amuse yourselves, amuse others, look pretty, and be agreeable."

"Well, and if we behave well to our parents, and are amiable in the family—I don't know—and yet," said Florence, sighing, "I have often had a sort of vague idea of something higher that we might become—yet, *really*—what more than this is expected of us! what else can we do?"

"I used to read, in old-fashioned novels, about ladies visiting the sick and the poor," replied Edward. "You remember Cinderella in Search of a Wife?"

"Yes, truly; that is to say, I remember the story, part of it, and the love scenes; but as for all those everlasting conversations of Dr. Barlow, Mr. Stanley, and nobody knows who else, I skipped those, of course. But really, this visiting and tending the poor, and all that, seems very well in a story, where the lady goes into a picturesque cottage, half overgrown with honeysuckle, and finds an emaciated, but still, beautiful woman, sitting propped up by pillows. But come to the downright matter of fact, of poking about in all these vile, dirty alleys, and entering little dark rooms, amid troops of grinning children, and smelling codfish and onions, and nobody knows what—dear me, my benevolence always evaporates before I get through. I'd rather pay anybody five dollars a day to do it for me than do it myself. The fact is, that I have neither fancy nor nerves for this kind of thing."

"Well, granting, then, that you can do nothing for your fellow-creatures, unless you see to do it in the most genteel, comfortable, and picturesque manner possible, is there not a great field for a woman like you, Florence, in your influence over your associates? With your talents for conversation, your tact and self-possession, and lady-like gift of saying anything you choose, are you not responsible, in some wise, for the influence you exert over those by whom you are surrounded?"

"I never thought of it," replied Florence.

"Now, you remember the remarks that Mr. Fortescue made, the other evening, on the religious services at church?"

"Yes, I do; and I thought then he was too bad."

"And I do not suppose there was one of you ladies in the room that did not think so, too; but yet, the matter was all passed over with smiles, and with not a single insinuation that he had said anything unpleasing or disagreeable."

"Well, what could we do? One does not want to be rude, you know."

"Do!—could you not, Florence, you who have always taken the lead in society, and who have been noted for always being able to say and do what you please—could you not have shown him that those remarks were unpleasing to you, as decidedly as you certainly would have done if they had related to the character of your father or brother? To my mind, a woman of true moral feeling should feel herself as much insulted when her religion is treated with contempt, as if the contempt were shown to herself. Do you not know the power which is given to you women to awe and restrain us in your presence, and to guard the sacredness of things which you treat as holy? Believe me, Florence, that Fortescue, infidel as he is, would reverence a woman with whom he dared not trifle on sacred subjects."

Florence rose from her seat with a heightened color, her dark eyes brightening through tears.

"I am sure what you say is just, cousin, and yet I have never thought of it before. I will—I am determined to begin, after this to live with some better purpose than I have done."

"And let me tell you, Florence, in starting a new course, as in learning to walk, taking the first step is everything. Now, I have a first step to propose to you."

"Well, cousin—"

"Well, you know, I suppose, that among your train of adorers, you number Colonel Elliot?"

Florence smiled.

"And perhaps you do not know, what is certainly true, that among the most discerning and cool part of his friends, Elliot is considered as a lost man."

"Good heavens! Edward, what do you mean!"

"Simply this, that with all his brilliant talents, his amiable and generous feelings, and his success in society, Elliot has not self-control enough to prevent his becoming confirmed in intemperate habits."

"I never dreamed of this," replied Florence. "I knew that he was spirited and free, fond of society, and excitable, but never suspected anything beyond."

"Elliot has tact enough never to appear in ladies' society when he is not in a fit state for it," replied Edward; "but yet it is so."

"And is he really so bad?"

"He stands just on the verge, Florence—just where a word fitly spoken might turn him. He is a noble creature, full of all sorts of fine impulses and feelings, the only son of a mother who doats on him, the idolized brother of sisters who love him as you love your brothers, Florence, and he stands where a word, a look—so they be of the right kind—might save him."

"And why, then, do you not speak to him?" said Florence.

"Because I am not the best person, Florence. There is another who could do it better—one whom he admires, who stands in a position which would forbid his feeling angry—a person, cousin, whom I have heard to say anything she pleased, without offending anybody."

"Oh, Edward!" said Florence, coloring, "do not bring up my foolish speeches against me—and do not speak as if I ought to interfere in this matter, for indeed I cannot do it. I could never in the world—I am certain I could not."

"And so," said Edward, "you whom I have heard say so many things which no one else could say, or dared to say; you, who have gone on with such laughing assurance in your own powers of pleasing, shrink from trying that power when a noble and generous heart might be saved by it. You have been willing to venture a great deal for the sake of amusing yourself and winning admiration, but you dare not say a word for any high or noble purpose. Do you not see how you confirm what I said of the selfishness of you women?"

"But you must remember, Edward, this is a matter of great delicacy."

"That word delicacy is a charming *cover-all*, in all these cases, Florence. Now, here is a fine, noble-spirited young man, away from his mother and sisters, away from any family friend who might care for him, tempted, betrayed, almost to ruin, and a few words from you, said as a woman knows how to say them, might be his salvation. But you will look coolly on and see him go to destruction, because you have too much delicacy to make the effort, like the man who would not help his neighbor out of the water because he had never had the honor of an introduction to him."

"But, Edward, consider how peculiarly fastidious Elliot is—how jealous of any attempt to restrain and guide him."

"And just for that reason it is that no man of his acquaintance can do anything with him. But what are you women made with so much tact and power of charming for, if it is not to do these very things that we men cannot do? It is a delicate matter—true; and has not Heaven given to you a fine touch and a nice eye, for just such delicate matters? Have you not seen, a thousand times, that what might be resented, as an impertinent interference on the part of a man, comes to us as a flattering expression of interest, from the lips of a woman?"

"Well, but cousin, what would you have me do? how would you have me do it?" said Florence, earnestly.

"You know that Fashion, who makes so many wrong turns, and so many absurd ones, has at last made one right one, and it is now a fashionable thing to sign the temperance pledge. Elliot himself would be glad to do it, but he foolishly committed himself against it, in the outset, and now feels bound to stand to his opinion. He has, too, been rather rudely assailed by some of the apostles of the new state of things, who did not understand the peculiar points of his character; in short, I am afraid that he will feel bound to go to destruction for the sake of supporting his own opinion. Now, if I should undertake with him, he might offer to shoot me; but I hardly think there is anything of the sort to be apprehended in your case. Just try your enchantments; you have bewitched wise men into doing silly things, before now; try, now, if you can't bewitch a foolish man into doing a wise thing."

Florence smiled archly, but instantly grew more thoughtful.

"Well, cousin," she said, "I will try. Though I think you are rather liberal in your ascriptions of power, yet I can put the matter to the test of experiment."

* * * * *

Florence Elmore was, at the time we speak of, in her twentieth year. Born in one of the wealthiest families in ——, highly educated and accomplished, idolized by her parents and brothers, she had entered society as one born to command. With much native nobleness and magnanimity of character, with warm and impulsive feelings, and a capability of everything high or great, she had hitherto lived solely for her own amusement, and looked on the whole brilliant circle by which she was surrounded, with all its various actors, as something got up for her special diversion. The idea of influencing any one, for better or worse, by anything she ever said or did, had never occurred to her. The crowd of admirers, of the other sex, who, as a matter of course, were always about her, she regarded as so many sources of diversion; but the idea of feeling any sympathy with them as human beings, or of making use of her power over them for their improvement, was one that never had entered her head.

Edward Ashton was an old bachelor cousin of Florence's, who, having earned the title of oddity, in general society, availed himself of it to exercise a turn for telling the truth to the various young ladies of his acquaintance, especially to his fair cousin Florence. We remark, by the by, that these privileged truth-tellers are quite a necessary of life to young ladies, in the full tide of society; and we really think it would be worth while for every dozen of them to unite to keep a person of this kind on a salary, for the benefit of the whole; however, that is nothing to our present purpose; we must return to our fair heroine, whom we left, at the close of the last conversation, standing in a deep reverie by the window.

"It's more than half true," she said to herself—"more than half. Here am I, twenty years old, and I never have thought of anything, never have done anything, except to amuse and gratify myself; no purpose—no object—nothing high—nothing dignified—nothing worth living for! only a parlor ornament, heigh-ho! Well, I really do believe I could do something with this Elliot; and yet—how I dread to try."

Now, my good readers, if you are anticipating a love story, we must hasten to put in our disclaimer—you are quite mistaken in the case. Our fair, brilliant heroine was, at this time of speaking, as heart-whole as the diamond on her bosom, which reflected the light in too many sparkling rays ever to absorb it. She had, to be sure, half in earnest, half in jest, maintained a bantering, platonic sort of friendship with George Elliot; she had danced, ridden, sung, and sketched with him; but so had she with twenty other young men, and as to coming to anything tender with such a quick, brilliant, restless creature, Elliot would as soon have undertaken to sentimentalize over a glass of soda water. No, there was decidedly no love in the case.

"What a curious ring that is!" said Elliot to her, a day or two after, as they were reading together.

"It is a knight's ring," said she playfully, as she drew it off, and, pointing to a coral cross set in the gold—"a ring of the red-crossed knights. Come, now, I've a great mind to bind you to my service with it."

"Do, lady fair!" said Elliot, stretching out his hand for the ring.

"Know, then," said she, "if you take this pledge, that you must obey whatever commands I lay upon you in its name."

"I swear," said Elliot, in the mock heroic, and placed the ring on his finger.

An evening or two after Elliot attended Florence to a party at Mrs. B——s. Everything was gay and brilliant, and there was no lack either of wit or of wine. Elliot was standing in a little alcove, spread with refreshments, with a glass of wine in his hand. "I forbid it; the cup is poisoned," said a voice in his ear. He turned quickly, and Florence was at his side. Every one was busy, with laughing and talking around, and nobody saw the sudden start and flush that these words produced, as Elliot looked earnestly in the lady's face. She smiled, and pointed, playfully, to the ring; but after all, there was in her face an expression of agitation and interest which she could not repress, and Elliot felt, however playful the manner, that she was in earnest—and, as she glided away in the crowd, he stood with his arms folded, and his eyes fixed on the spot where she disappeared.

"Is it possible that I am suspected—that there are things said of me, as if I were in danger?" were the first thoughts that flashed through his mind. How strange that a man may appear doomed, given up, and lost, to the eye of every looker-on, before he begins to suspect himself! This was the first time that any defined apprehension of loss of character had occurred to Elliot, and he was startled as if from a dream.

"What the deuce is the matter with you, Elliot? you look as solemn as a hearse," said a young man near by.

"Has Miss Elmore cut you?" said another.

"Come, man, have a glass," said a third.

"Let him alone—he's bewitched," said a fourth; "I saw the spell laid on him. None of us can say but our turn may come next."

An hour later that evening, Florence was talking, with her usual spirit, to a group who were collected around her, when, suddenly looking up, she saw Elliot, standing in an abstracted manner, at one of the windows that looked out into the balcony.

"He is offended, I dare say," she thought; "but why should I care? For once in my life I have tried to do a right thing, a good thing; I have risked giving offence for less than this, many a time." Still, Florence could not but feel a little tremulous when, a few moments after, Elliot approached her, and offered his arm for a promenade. They walked up and down the room, she talking volubly, and he answering yes and no, and anything else, at cross purposes, till at length, as if by accident, he drew her into the balcony which overhung the garden. The moon was shining brightly, and everything without, in its placid quiescence, contrasted strangely with the busy, hurrying scene within.

"Miss Elmore," said Elliot abruptly, "may I ask you sincerely, had you any design in a remark you made to me in the early part of the evening."

Florence paused, and though habitually the most practised and self-possessed of women, the color actually receded from her cheek, as she answered—"Yes, Mr. Elliot, I must confess that I had."

"And is it possible, then, that you have heard anything?"

"I have heard, Mr. Elliot, that which makes me tremble for you, and for those whose life I know is bound up in you; and, tell me, were it well, or friendly, in me to know that such things were said, that such danger existed, and not to warn you of it?"

Elliot stood for a few moments in silence.

"Have I offended? Have I taken too great a liberty?" said Florence, gently.

Hitherto Elliot had only seen in Florence the self-possessed, assured, light-hearted woman of fashion; but there was a reality, and depth of feeling, in the few words she had spoken to him, in this interview, that opened to him entirely a new view of her character.

"No, Miss Elmore,' said he earnestly, after some pause; "I may be *pained*, offended I cannot be. To tell the truth, I have been thoughtless, excited, dazzled; my spirits, naturally buoyant, have carried me, often, too far, and, lately, I have often painfully suspected my own powers of resistance; I have really felt that I needed help, but have been too proud to confess, even to myself, that I needed it. You, Miss Elmore, have done what, perhaps, no one else could have done. I am overwhelmed with gratitude, and I shall bless you for it to the latest day of my life. I am ready to pledge myself to anything you may ask on this subject."

"Then," said Florence, "do not shrink from doing what it is safe and necessary and right for you to do, because you have once said you would not do it. You understand me."

"Precisely," replied Elliot; "and you shall be obeyed."

It was not more than a week before the news was circulated, that even George Elliot had signed the pledge of temperance. There was much wondering at this sudden turn among those who had known his utter repugnance to any measure of the kind, and the extent to which he had yielded to temptation; but few knew how fine and delicate had been the touch to which his pride had yielded.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Days without Nights, and Nights without Days.

Dr. Baird, in his lectures at Hartford, Conn., gave some interesting facts. There is nothing that strikes the stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of the night. Dr. B. had no conception of it before his arrival. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken notes of time—and returned at midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly! But all were quiet in the streets. It seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth towards the North Pole, and the refraction of its rays is such, that you can see to read at midnight. Dr. B. read a letter in the forest near Stockholm, at midnight, without artificial light.

There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go up there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape 72 deg., the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June, it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. The way the people there know that it is midnight, they see the sun rise. The changes in those high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great, that we can have no conception of them at all. In the winter time, the sun disappears, and is not seen for five or six weeks. Then it comes and shows its face. Afterwards, it remains for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in regard to hired persons, and what they considered a day? He could not say, but supposed they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. The doctor did not know how they learn the time, but they had, and go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock, P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into this habit of late rising too. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm, he was surprised to see the sun shining into his room. He looked at his watch, and found it only 3 o'clock; and the next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there was no person in the streets. The people are not in the habit of rising so soon. The Swedes in the cities are not very industrious, owing, probably, to the climate.

The Honey-Bee.

There is no single domesticated thing so imperfectly understood as the honey-bee and none so much the subject of whim, strange conceits, absurd maxims, and absolute nonsense, in the notions of their management. A pile of books from first to last, has been written of their history and domestic habits; and after all, there is not one person in fifty who keeps them that knows how to manage them successfully. Many of the books which have been written about them are very good—among them Huber and Bevan rank high; while Thatcher, Weeks, and others, are so-so; yet all, according to my opinion, strangely misconceiving the best plan of increasing their numbers, and of obtaining the greatest direct profit from their labors. Many projectors have got up new-fashioned hives, full of queer devices and fancied improvements, for which they have obtained patents, and then have written books to show the world how much better they were than any thing else ever invented, which they have palmed off on an ignorant or thoughtless public; and thus each one in turn has run his brief career of popularity until the gullibility of the public became exhausted, and wound up his gimcracks, as another added to the thousand and one humbugs of the day. For bee-hives alone, not less than fifty or sixty patents have been issued from the American Patent Office at Washington, not one of them is worth the journey there and back to get it registered.

The upshot of this whole matter is, that we of the present day probably know no more of the insect than did the bee-masters of the Nile, who flourished under the dominion of the Pharaohs, or than the Chinese now, who tend their bees just as they did five thousand years ago. The fact is, that the honey-bee is a simple, unsophisticated, capricious creature; unimproved either by art or education; working safely by instinct, alongside of ingenuity, and prone at any favorable opportunity, to escape from the thraldom of man, and relapse into its original condition of barbarism and natural liberty. The bee is a denizen of the forest. Domestication is purely with it an artificial state, and a continual restraint upon its wild and roving propensities; and all the efforts of man to direct its operations, and confine its labors, or to restrict its action through any other than the simplest contrivances will be found sadly at fault in the long run.

I have heard many wonderful stories of the doings of bees, and the success attending their management at times; but never a continuation of the story for a long series of years, by a particularly artificial or complicated process. Some of them do pay very well for a time, but in the end generally blow up—bees, hives, honey and all—or rather the hives get robbed of the honey, and the bees themselves either die, or join in robbing their own stores, or take to the woods, or some other more congenial home, where they can pursue their labors undisturbed by the ingenuity of man. Such, after twenty years of pretty "sharp practice," as the lawyers say, has been my experience in bees. I have kept them in all ways, and after all methods—have been the willing victim, in a small way, of two or three remarkably clever hive-patentees—have had my losses two or three times depopulated—have started anew with fresh courage on another plan, and after exhausting all the books—for I have read a moderate wheel-barrow load of them—tossed all my gimcracks out of the window, or into the fire; and when I went back into the original plain box-plan of a single room, several years ago, I succeeded to admiration, and have since continued with more or less "good luck,"—for I find bees are a wonderful creature of luck with the multitude—until the present time.

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